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well-known Clodia.Third year of Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars:Battle of Morthorai: Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus, one of Caesar's subordinates, defeats the Veneti of Brittany. The Gauls lose most of their warships to the Romans in a sea battle at modern-day Quiberon Bay.The strongholds on the coast are stormed and the population is slaughtered or sold into slavery.The three Roman politician-generals of the First Triumvirate Caesar, Pompey and Crassus meet at the Luca Conference at the town of Luca (modern Lucca, in Tuscany), near Pisa, where they renewed their traying political alliance, and further cemented the three men's increasing consolidation of power in the Roman Republic.Autumn Julius Caesar leads an attack on the Morini and the Menapii tribes of the Belgae on the North Sea. They withdraw into their forests, creating difficulties for Caesar's supply lines. The onset of bad weather forces him to pull back into Gallia Belgica.[1]This year, or possibly the following year, the king of the Trinovantes called Imanuentius, is overthrown and killed by his rival Cassivellaunus. His son Mandubracius flees to Gaul and appeals to Julius Caesar for help.This section is empty. You can help by adding to it. (April 2024)Lucius Licinius Lucullus, Roman politician (b. 118 BC)Philip II Philoromaeus, king of the Seleucid Empire (approximate date)Imanuentius, the king of the Trinovantes (a kingdom in Pre-Roman Britain)^ Nic Fields (2014). Osprey: Alesia 52 BC The final struggle for Gaul, p. 14. ISBN978-1-78200-922-1. Retrieved from " 23Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC 1stcenturyDecades70sBC60sBC50sBC 40sBC30sBCYears62BC61BC60BC59BC 58BC57BC56BC55BC54BC53BC52BC51Berber calendar892Buddhist calendar486Burmese calendar696Byzantine calendar54505451Chinese calendar (MetalRooster)2639 or 2432to (WaterDog)2640 or 2433Coptic calendar342 341Discordian calendar1108Ethiopian calendar66 65Hebrew calendar37023703Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat2 1- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30423043Holocene calendar994Iranian calendar680 BP 679 BPIslamic calendar701 BH 700 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2275Minguo calendar1970 before ROC1970Nanakshahi calendar1526Seleucid era253/254 AGThai solar calendar484485Tibetan calendar(female Iron-Rooster)68 or 313 or 1085to(male Water-Dog)69 or 312 or 1084 Year 59 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Caesar and Bibulus (or, less frequently, year 695 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 59 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.Consuls: Gaius Julius Caesar and Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus (known in jest as "the consulship of Julius and Caesar" due to Bibulus' Social withdrawal from public view to "consult the heavens" in an effort to invalidate Caesar's intended legislation).Caesar makes the Acta Diurna (Daily News), the world's first daily newspaper, public. The Acta contains details of official decrees and appointments; births, deaths, and marriages. Even sport resultsthe outcome of the gladiatorial contests and chariot races at the capital.The First Triumvirate: Caesar, Pompey and Crassus form an unofficial alliance (or 60 BC).Caesar marries Calpurnia, in Rome.The colonia of Florentia, modern Florence, founded.Artavasdes I, king of Media Atropatene (approximate date)Livy, Roman historian and writer (approximate date)Ptolemy XIV, king (pharaoh) of Egypt (or 60 BC)Livia, Roman empress as the second wife of AugustusGaius Octavius, father of Caesar AugustusHe of Changyi, emperor of the Han DynastyQuintus Caecilius Metellus Celer, Roman consulQuintus Servilius Caepio, Roman tribuneWikimedia Commons has media related to 59 BC. Retrieved from " 24Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC 1stcenturyDecades70sBC60sBC50sBC 40sBC30sBCYears61BC60BC59BC58BC 57BC56BC55BC54BC53BC52BC51Berber calendar893Buddhist calendar487Burmese calendar695Byzantine calendar54515452Chinese calendar (WaterDog)2640 or 2433to (WaterPig)2641 or 2434Discordian calendar341 340Discordian calendar1109Ethiopian calendar65 64Hebrew calendar37033704Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat1 0- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30433044Holocene calendar994Iranian calendar679 BP 678 BPIslamic calendar700 BH 699 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2276Minguo calendar1969 before ROC1969Nanakshahi calendar1525Seleucid era254/255 AGThai solar calendar485486Tibetan calendar(male Water-Dog)69 or 312 or 1084to(female Water-Pig)70 or 311 or 1083 Map of the Gallic Wars (5850 BC)Year 58 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Piso and Gabinus (or, less frequently, year 696 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 58 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.Consuls: Lucius Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus and Aulus Gabinus.Publius Clodius Pulcher, Roman tribune, institutes a monthly corn dole for poor Romans, and exiles Cicero from the city.Cyprus becomes a Roman province.First year of Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars:Julius Caesar becomes a provincial governor (proconsul) and leads a Roman army (6 Roman legions; Legio VII, Legio VIII, Legio IX, Legio X, and newly levied Legio XI and Legio XII) into Gaul.[1] He deploys auxiliaries as part of this army, including Balearic slingers, Numidian and Cretan archers,[2] and Celtic/Gallic cavalry (such as the allied Aeduï[3]).Caesar builds a 19-mile earthwork, complete with fortifications and watchtowers, between Lake Geneva and the Jura Mountains.[4]June Caesar defeats the migrating Helvetii in the Battle of the Arar (Sane).[5]July Caesar decisively defeats the Helvetii in the Battle of Bibracte.[6]September Caesar decisively defeats the Suebi led by King Ariovistus in the Battle of Vosges.[7]Winter Caesar leaves his legions in winter quarters among the Sequani (located in modern-day Burgundy) far to the north of the formal boundary of Gallia Transalpina. He returns to Gallia Cisalpina, carrying out judicial and administrative activities.[8]Berenice IV becomes queen of Egypt after temporarily dethroning her father, King Ptolemy XII Auletes.Base year of the Vikrama Era, founded by Vikrama, king of Ujjain in India.Jumong (King Dongmyeong), king of Goguryeo (d. AD 19)Attica, first wife of the Roman general Marcus Vipsanius AgrippaGo Museo Dangun, 6th ruler of Buyeo (Korea)Ptolemy of Cyprus, last Hellenistic king of Cyprus ^ "De Bello Gallico" and Other Commentaries by Julius Caesar, Book1, pp.1.7, 1.8, 1.10. Archived from the original on January 11, 2011. Retrieved March 23, 2021.^ "Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars: with the Supplementary Books attributed to Hirtius, Book Two". January 11, 2011. p.2.7. 2.10, 2.19, 2.24. Archived from the original on January 11, 2011. Retrieved December 29, 2017.^ "Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars: with the Supplementary Books attributed to Hirtius". 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Retrieved from " 25Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC 1stcenturyDecades70sBC60sBC50sBC 40sBC30sBCYears60BC59BC58BC57BC 56BC55BC54BC53BC52BC51Berber calendar894Burmese calendar697Byzantine calendar54515452Chinese calendar (WaterDog)2640 or 2433to (WaterPig)2641 or 2434to (WoodRat)2642 or 2435Coptic calendar340 339Discordian calendar1110Ethiopian calendar64 63Hebrew calendar37043705Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat01- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30443045Holocene calendar994Iranian calendar678 BP 677 BPIslamic calendar699 BH 698 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2277Minguo calendar1968 before ROC1968Nanakshahi calendar1524Seleucid era255/256 AGThai solar calendar486487Tibetan calendar(female Water-Pig)70 or 311 or 1083to(male Wood-Rat)71 or 310 or 1082 Year 57 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. Contemporaneously, in the Roman Republic, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Lentulus and Metellus (or, less frequently, year 697 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 57BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.Consuls: Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther and Quintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos.Second year of Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars:Spring Julius Caesar raises a further two legions (Legio XIII and Legio XIV), bringing his army in Gaul to eight legions (at which strength it remains until 54 BC).Caesar sends Servius Sulpicius Galba with Legio XII into the territory of the Nantuates, Seduni and the Veragri. He occupies Octodurus (modern-day Martigny) in Switzerland.Caesar defeats a Belgic army near Bibrax (modern-day Laon) in the territory of the Remi. He moves northwards against the Belgic tribes, the Nervii and the Aduatuci.[1]May Battle of the Axona: Caesar defeats the forces of the Belgae under King Galba of the Suessiones.July Battle of the Sabis: Caesar defeats the Nervii. Roman forces are almost annihilated in an ambush.September The siege and capture of Aduatuca (modern-day Tongeren) by Caesar.Mithridates IV becomes king of Parthia.King Vikramaditya establishes the Vikram era.Bak Hyeokgeose becomes the first ruler of the kingdom of Silla (traditional date).[2]The city of Gwangju (the sixth largest city in South Korea) is founded.Boduognatus, leader of the NerviiCleopatra VI, queen of EgyptPhraates III, king of Parthia^ Nic Fields (2014). Alesia 52 BC: The Final struggle for Gaul, p. 13. ISBN978-1-78200-922-1.^ "List of Rulers of Korea". www.metmuseum.org. Retrieved April 21, 2019. Retrieved from " 26Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumBCCenturies2ndcenturyBC1stcenturyBC 1stcenturyDecades70sBC60sBC50sBC 40sBC30sBCYears58BC57BC56BC55BC 54BC53BC52BC51Berber calendar895Buddhist calendar488Burmese calendar699Byzantine calendar54515452Chinese calendar (WoodOx)2643 or 2436to (FireTiger)2644 or 2437Coptic calendar338 337Discordian calendar1112Ethiopian calendar62 61Hebrew calendar37063707Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat23- Shaka SamvatN/A- Kali Yuga30463047Holocene calendar994Iranian calendar676 BP 675 BPIslamic calendar697 BH 696 BHJavanese calendarN/AJulian calendarN/AKorean calendar2279Minguo calendar1966 before ROC1966Nanakshahi calendar1522Seleucid era257/258 AGThai solar calendar488489Tibetan calendar(female Wood-Ox)72 or 309 or 1081to(male Fire-Tiger)73 or 308 or 1080 Year 55 BC was a year of the pre-Julian Roman calendar. At the time, it was known as the Year of the Consulship of Crassus and Pompey (or, less frequently, year 699 Ab urbe condita). The denomination 55 BC for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.Consuls: Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus.Consuls Marcus Licinius Crassus and Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus pass the Lex Trebonia.Pompey's Theater, the first permanent (non-wooden) theatre in Rome is built. Built of stone on the Field of Mars, it included a temple to Venus Victorious, a public courtyard, and a meeting hall or curia in the far end near the "Sacred Area".Fourth year of Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars:Spring Julius Caesar starts the season campaigning in Illyricum (in the Balkan region) against the Pirustae, who have been raiding Roman territory.[1]Summer Julius Caesar defeats the Usipetes and the Tencteri, two Germanic tribes who have been driven across the Rhine River by the Suebi. He spreads Roman law and order, and makes the whole country as far as the Channel accessible to trade.May Julius Caesar defeats a Germanic army and massacres the women and children near the Meuse and Rhine Rivers (now known as the city of Kessel in the Netherlands).June Julius Caesar crosses the Rhine River near modern-day Koblenz. He constructs a wooden bridge between Andernach and Neuwied (Germany).August 22 or August 26 Julius Caesar commands his first invasions of Britain, likely a reconnaissance-in-force expedition, in response to the Britons giving military aid to his Gallic enemies. Caesar retreats back to Gaul when the majority of his force is prevented from landing by storms.Mithridates IV, claimant to the throne of Parthia, supported by Aulus Gabinus, Roman governor of Syria, is defeated by Surena, general under Orodes, in the Battle of Seleucia.Tibullus, Roman Latin poet (approximate date)Archelaus, high priest of Comana (Cappadocia)Berenice IV Epiphaneia, queen of Egypt (b. 77 BC)Lucretius, Roman philosopher (b. c. 99 BC)Quintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos, Roman consulQuintus Caecilius Metellus Nepos Iunior, Roman consulTigranes the Great, Armenian Emperor (b. c. 140 BC)^ Nic Field (2014). Osprey: Alesia 52 BC The final struggle for Gaul, p. 14. ISBN978-1-78200-922-1. Retrieved from " secure base. Secure-attachment style. Secure type attachment. Do secure attachments come back.